GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:140
ANSWERED ON:26.02.2003
POPULATION CONTROL MEASURES
NIVEDITA MANE;RASA SINGH RAWAT

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present sex ratio and mortality rate in the country according to the census of 2001, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government are aware that some States have shown dismal progress in adopting family planning methods;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SMT. SUSHMA SWARAJ)

(a)to(d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 140 FOR 26.2.2003

The male and female ratio known as sex ratio is defined as the number of female per thousand males in the population. According to census 2001, the sex ratio stands at 933 for the country as a whole. As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) carried out by the Office of Registrar General, India, the crude death rate standsat 8.5 per thousand population for the year 2000. The Staement showing State-wise sex ratio (Census 2001) and crude death rate (SRS 2000) is enclosed at Annexure-I.

There is a wide variation in adopting family planning methods in States. The information as per National Family Health Survey conducted in 1998-99 on the acceptance level of Family Planning Methods (Contraceptive prevalence rate) is enclosed at Annexure-II.

The main factors responsible for the slow progress in adopting family planning methods are prevailing high unmet needs for contraception especially in the states of Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Uttaranchal, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan due to lack of adequate infrastructure, availability of trained health care personnel etc. Other inhibiting factors include son preference, low levels of women`s education and empowerment etc. The steps being taken by the Government to improve adoption of family planning methods are as follows:

Ã ºA nintegrated and holistic programme for Reproductive and Child Health that include Maternal Health, Child Health and Contraception has been in operation. New measures of contraception - Copper T 380A and Emergency contraception pills for women have been introduced.

Ãº Government has adopted a National Population Policy (NPP)in Februarym 2000, which provides for an inter-sectoral agenda to bring about population stabilization, with Community involvement in administering family planning services.

Ãº Meeting the unmet needs of health infrastructure, health personnel and contraception and providing integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care.

Ãº An Empowered Action Group has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Union Health and Family Welfare Ministerfor focused attention on improving the coverage and outreach of services in demographically weaker eight states, including family planning services.

Ãº No Scalpal Vasectomy (NSV) is encouraged to bring in increased male participation in family planning programme.

ANNEXURE-I

SEX RATIO & CRUDE DEATH RATE

S. No.	State/UT	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males as per Census 2001)	Crude Death Rate (Per 1000 population) as per SRS 2000

INDIA		933	8.5
I	Major Population > 20 million		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	978	8.2
2.	Assam	932	9.6
3.	Bihar	921	8.8
4.	Chattisgarh	990	9.6
5.	Gujarat	921	7.5
6.	Haryana	861	7.5
7	Jharkhand	941	9.0
8.	Karnataka	964	7.8
9.	Kerala	1058	6.4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	920	10.3
11.	Maharashtra	922	7.5
12.	Orissa	972	10.5
13.	Punjab	874	7.4
14.	Rajasthan	922	8.5
15.	Tamil Nadu	986	7.9
16.	Uttar Pradesh	898	10.3
17.	West Bengal	934	7.0
II.	Minor States/UTs (Population < 20 million)		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	901	6.0
2.	Delhi	821	5.1
3.	Goa	960	7.4
4.	Himachal Pradesh	970	7.2
5.	J & K	900	6.2
6.	Manipur	978	5.6
7	Meghalaya	975	9.2
8.	Mizoram	938	5.2
9.	Nagaland	909	NA
10.	Sikkim	875	5.7
11.	Tripura	950	5.4
12.	Uttaranchal	964	7.9
III	UNION TERRITORIES		
1.	A&N Islands	846	5.1
2.	Chandigarh	773	3.9

3.	D&N Haveli	811	7.8
4.	Daman & Diu	709	6.6
5.	Lakshadweep	947	6.0
6.	Pondicherry	1001	6.5

Annexure II

India/States	Spacing methods (Modern)	Spacing methods (Traditional)	Termination by Couples with 2 children	Total	% Sterilisation
All India	6.8	5.4	36.1	48.2	41.5
Major States (Population > 20 million)					
Andhra Pradesh	1.8	0.7	57.0	59.6	72.1
Assam	10.0	16.6	16.7	43.3	14.2
Bihar	2.2	2.1	20.2	24.5	17.8
Chhatisgarh	3.9	2.7	38.4	45.0	31.3
Gujarat	8.1	5.7	45.3	59.0	45.2
Haryana	12.5	9.2	40.8	62.4	34.6
Jharkhand	2.9	2.7	22.0	27.6	20.0
Karnataka	4.4	1.8	52.2	58.3	60.4
Kerala	5.1	7.6	51.0	63.7	66.6
Madhya Pradesh	4.7	1.7	37.9	44.3	31.5
Maharashtra	7.6	1.1	52.2	60.9	50.0
Orissa	4.7	6.5	35.6	46.8	36.1
Punjab	23.0	12.8	30.9	66.7	21.5
Rajasthan	5.8	2.2	31.3	40.3	28.7
Tamil Nadu	4.3	1.9	46.0	52.1	60.1
Uttar Pradesh	6.4	6.1	15.6	28.1	10.6
West Bengal	13.5	19.4	33.8	66.6	41.8
Smaller States (Population < 20 million)					
Arunachal Pr.	12.2	2.7	20.7	35.4	19.4
Delhi	27.7	7.4	28.6	63.8	19.7
Goa	7.7	11.7	28.2	47.5	24.9
Himachal Pr.	8.4	7.0	52.4	67.7	53.1
J & K	11.1	7.4	30.7	49.1	20.2
Manipur	10.3	12.9	15.5	38.7	9.4
Meghalaya	9.1	4.7	10.7	20.2	2.4
Mizoram	11.7	0.7	45.3	57.7	24.6
Nagaland	12.0	6.0	12.3	30.7	15.1
Sikkim	16.6	12.5	24.8	53.8	31.6
Tripura	16.8	12.0	26.7	55.5	32.6
Uttaranchal	9.2	2.8	31.1	43.1	24.7